FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

THE

St. John Ambulance Association:

ITS AIM AND OBJECTS.

A PAPER BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS DUNCAN, R.A., LL.D.,

Deputy Chairman of the Association;

READ AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, DUBLIN, OCTOBER 4TH, 1881.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED A SELECTION FROM AUTHENTICATED CASES

IN WHICH

FIRST AID TO INJURED PERSONS

HAS BEEN RENDERED BY

CERTIFICATED PUPILS

OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Pending the arrival of Surgical assistance, as officially reported to the

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

AT

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON;

Including Reports from the Surgeons of London Hospitals, and others.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

St. John Ambulance Association.

Under the Patronage of

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P.,

And the Chapter of the

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM (ENGLISH LANGUE.)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Consisting exclusively of Members and Associates of the Order.

CHAIRMAN.

SIR EDMUND A. H. LECHMERE, Bart., M.P.; F.S.A. (Secretary, Order of St. John.)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS DUNCAN, R.A. ; M.A. ; D.C.L. ; LL.D. (Director of the Ambulance Department, Order of St. John.)

LIONEL S. BEALE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BURNABY, M.P.
CAPTAIN RUPERT C. F. DALLAS.
CAPTAIN J. C. DALTON, R.A.
SIR THOMAS DICK-LAUDER, Bart.
GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, K.C.B. (Receiver, Order of St. John).
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY.
ROBERT FARQUHARSON, Esq., M.D., M.P.
PHILIP FRANK, Esq., M.D.
EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A.
WILLIAM DAWES FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.
JOHN FURLEY, Esq.
CAPTAIN JAMES GILDEA (Assistant Almoner, Order of St. John).
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW.
SIR BROOK KAY, Bart.
V. BARRINGTON KENNETT, Esq., M.A., LL.M.
THOMAS LONGMORE, Esq., C.B. (Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department).
SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC, M.A., F.R.C.S.
ROBERT MACLEAN MACLEAN, Esq.
MAJOR G. E. WYNDHAM MALET.
W. G. N. MANLEY, Esq., V.C. (Brigade Surgeon, Army Medical Department.)
PERCY MITFORD, Esq.
SANDFORD MOORE, Esq., M.B., F.S.S. (Surgeon-Major, A.M.D.)
EDMUND OWEN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
A. HARFORD PEARSON, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.
CAPTAIN H. C. PERROTT (Assistant Secretary, Order of St. John).
GENERAL SIR JOHN ST. GEORGE, K.C.B. (Chancellor, Order of St. John).
A. JULIUS POLLOCK, Esq., M.D.
EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
CHARLES SHRIMPTON, Esq., M.D.
STEWART SUTHERLAND, Esq.
GENERAL THE VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN, K.C.B. (Almoner, Order of St. John).
LIEUT.-COLONEL GOULD HUNTER-WESTON, F.S.A. (Registrar, Order of St. John.)

HONORARY DIRECTOR OF STORES.

JOHN FURLEY, ESQ.

TREASURER.

CAPTAIN RUPERT C. F. DALLAS.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

CAPTAIN H. C. PERROTT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND STORE-KEEPER.

J. H. EASTERBROOK, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICES.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED (Westminster Branch), 1, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

WELLCOME LIBRARY
General Collections
P
1683

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED,

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. DUNCAN, LL.D., ROYAL ARTILLERY.

READ AT THE DUBLIN MEETING

OF

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS,

October 4th, 1881.

THE remarkable development of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association during the past three years is sufficient excuse for placing on record for the information of the Social Science Congress some account of its origin, narrative, and purpose. The opportunity is especially fitting, from the fact that the Congress meets this year in a city which has entered into the work with remarkable enthusiasm.

The old Hospitaller Order of St. John, revived in England half a century ago, has pursued a course of undemonstrative practical philanthropy in the spirit of its founders, and in a way adapted to the changed and changing circumstances of the 19th century. Through its latest work, the St. John Ambulance Association, it has associated with itself many members of the medical profession; its mission is neither sectarian nor political, but purely humanitarian. Its earlier efforts for the alleviation in the first instance of the pain and risks to which people are exposed in the avocations of daily life, were in the direction of improved means of transport from the scene of accident to the nearest hospital. The necessity of reform in this matter had long been apparent, but the lack of exertion on the part of any organized body had prevented individual wishes from being carried out. Ambulance *matériel* in England was of the rudest description even where it existed, and the majority of injured persons were conveyed on such vehicles as country carts, or cabs, which increased the sufferings of the patient and aggravated the risks to life. Notably was this the case with fractured limbs. Simple fractures were too often converted into compound by the transport of the patients on unsuitable vehicles, and under the direction of ignorant, although well-meaning bystanders.

22502805453

As a first step to remedy this, the Order of St. John introduced a light-wheeled litter, the stretcher of which was capable of being detached easily from the wheels. The arrangement secured a horizontal position for the patient, while the head was comfortably raised on a fixed pillow, and protected by a hood from the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the weather, and the eyes of the curious. The stretcher was in the first instance removed, and the sufferer placed upon it; it was then lifted on to the springs, and could be wheeled along a pavement or road with the greatest ease by one man. On arrival at the hospital the stretcher was again detached and carried to the ward table, or bed, where the surgeon's examination took place. By thus reducing to a *minimum* the number of times of moving the patient from the surface on which he lay, the risks of compound fractures were reduced in proportion. So popular has this wheeled litter become that over 200 are already placed in prominent situations in England alone, about 75 being at the principal police stations within the metropolitan area. In the body of the litter is a small compartment in which are kept bandages, lint, tourniquets, &c.; and, in case of necessity, while violent patients are being conveyed, leather straps are attached to the stretcher to pass over the body, or to embrace wrists and ankles. For police service, where drunkards have to be carried, these precautions are very necessary.

The introduction of these vehicles soon directed the attention of the Order to the desirability of having some simple instruction given to those who might be called upon to place the injured persons upon them. The arresting by pressure the hœmorrhage which so often accompanies accident; the further precautions against compound fractures which are implied in the application of extemporised splints; artificial respiration for use in the case of the suffocated or apparently drowned, would all be most useful additions to the knowledge possessed by both sexes and all classes. And yet the mere arrest of hœmorrhage by rude pressure implies *some* knowledge of the circulation of the blood, and *efficient* pressure pre-supposes *some* knowledge of the bony mechanism of the body, against which the ruptured artery or vein may be pressed. To impart some knowledge—even elementary—on these points would be the function of a medical man; and to go beyond the exercise of that knowledge in the *first* treatment, and first treatment only, of the injured, would, on the part of the pupil, be presumptuous, dangerous, and disloyal. All this had to be considered in arranging a syllabus—a duty undertaken by members of the *medical* profession belonging to the Order. The *lay* members carefully confine their labours to *administration.*

It was felt that while the instruction given should be thorough and practical as far as it went, too much should not be asked

of the pupil. Too long a course of lectures might have the effect of preventing pupils joining, and also of inducing those who did join to over-estimate the amount of their knowledge. The syllabus, therefore, embraced five lectures only, each followed, however, by practical illustrations and instruction. The custom has always been to improvise as splints, &c., the tools or instruments used by the pupil at his daily work, and to use Esmarch's triangular bandages instead of the hospital bandages. Although charts are used in the class, the practical work is done on the pupils themselves, or, in women's classes, on a child. The greatest interest has always been evinced by the pupils, and as the lectures adapt themselves to the intelligence and education of the class, there has never been any difficulty in qualifying the candidates for examination. Indeed, some of the aptest pupils have been found among miners and policemen.

The examiners are detailed by the Central Committee, this being considered advisable so as to ensure a uniform system. The certificates awarded are therefore the more likely to represent in every centre the same amount of knowledge. In order to persuade the pupils to keep up their knowledge the certificate only holds good for a year, at the end of which period the pupil presents himself for a simple *viva voce* examination. If he acquits himself satisfactorily the certificate holds good for another year, at the end of which time a similar re-examination takes place. The pupil is then freed from the necessity of presenting himself for this purpose again.

So many good movements have been strangled by over-centralization, that the Executive Committee has endeavoured to avoid this danger. The country is divided into districts and centres. There are local committees, and in almost every case the lecturers are local surgeons. But the syllabus, handbooks, and ambulance *matériel* are supplied from the head office at St. John's Gate, and the examiners are detailed and certificates prepared by the Central Committee, the members of which all belong to the Order of St. John. The organization works well, and the amount of de-centralization allowed is favourable to local energy and healthy rivalry.

The marvellous success which has attended the work is due to many reasons—to its manifest necessity, its simplicity, its freedom from anything polemical, the devotion and sympathy of the medical profession, and the loyalty of the pupils. Although 30,000 men and women have received certificates, not a word of complaint has reached the Central Committee of their presuming to do more than render *first aid*, or to cross the line which separates the province of the ambulance pupil from that of the trained medical man. On the other hand, surgeon after surgeon —in individual and collective capacity—have testified to the

value of this intelligent lay-help, in the first instance, *until medical aid can be obtained.*

More or less of a crusade has been preached on this matter with invariable success; but the work is so eminently practical and *common sense*, that when once understood it requires no further advocacy. The terrible tables of statistics, telling of the daily accidents in connection with our numerous industries, spur the teacher and pupil alike to ever renewed exertions.

Much might be said—in a Congress which cannot be deaf to moral questions—of the subjective value to the pupil of the instruction given him. Unselfish work always refines and elevates the worker; and this work is utterly unselfish. Attention to the sufferings of others awaken sympathy, and sympathy purifies and ennobles. The consciousness of effort to become a better citizen, because more useful, excites a legitimate pride and healthy resolve. And as years show by their less painful statistics the practical value of this knowledge, men who hesitate to embark in a new work will hesitate no longer.

The work gains in sentimental interest from its being an historical development of the old Hospitaller work. It draws its sap from the same soil of sympathy, and although it buds and blossoms in an altered atmosphere, the fruit which it bears is kindred to that which ripened in the dark ages, and under different conditions.

EXTRACTS

FROM REGISTERS OF AUTHENTICATED CASES

OF

"FIRST AID TO THE INJURED,"

BY CERTIFICATED PUPILS.

From Maidstone Papers, December, 1878.

"On Friday afternoon a little boy was going down the Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, when he fell and broke his arm; fortunately a member of the Maidstone Branch of the St. John Ambulance Society was passing at the time, and took the sufferer into Mr. Frost's, where some rough splints having been improvised, the arm was bandaged up, and he was removed to the West Kent General Hospital. This is not the only occasion in which the services of members of the Society have proved beneficial."

From Sunderland Papers, March 19, 1879.

"The practical value of the instruction given to the classes now being held in different parts of the town was shown in the case of an accident which occurred last week in the Panns Road. The driver of a North-Eastern Company's waggon had his leg broken, and remained for some twenty minutes without assistance, no medical man being at once within call. The leg was then bound up in splints by a foreman in Messrs. Austin and Hunter's yard, who is attending a class of instruction by Dr. Waterson. On the patient arriving at the infirmary, the surgeon stated that the wound had been attended to so far in a perfectly correct and satisfactory manner."

From the "Kentish Express and Ashford News," March 22, 1879.

"A man named Flowers, a horse-breaker living in New Street, met with a severe accident on Monday. He was driving a colt

belonging to Mr. H. Andrews, of Great Chart, in a light cart, when the animal started (in consequence of a boy throwing an old pot into the road), pitched the cart over, and threw Flowers out. He was severely shaken, and Police Constable Chantler, who had been instructed in the Ashford Ambulance Class, was called to render him temporary assistance. He was then conveyed to Ashford, and put under the care of Dr. Wilks. The cart was broken to pieces."

From the "Kentish Express and Ashford News," March 22, 1879.

"A man employed as a messenger to Great Chart fell down in a fit at the Railway Station, inflicting a fearful gash on the temple. He was attended by Instructing Constable Nightingale, a certificated pupil of the Ambulance Classes, who happened to be present, and taken home."

From "Alfreton Journal," March 28, 1879.

"A man named Samuel Massey, well known in Somercotes and neighbourhood, whilst at his daily employment as carter for Mr. C. Brown, of Birchwood, met with a serious accident on the 29th of January, and had his leg broken. This soon got to the ears of two successful candidates of the Ambulance Class, who at once took splints and bandages and put the man's leg up in a proper form, conveyed him home on a stretcher, and sent for medical aid. By such treatment he was able to get out of bed in three weeks and able to walk in seven weeks. Strange to say he had the same leg broken about five years ago, and such treatment not being procurable he was conveyed home in rather a rough way, and the leg not being made secure he was confined to his bed for sixteen weeks."

From the "Kentish Express and Ashford News," May 10, 1879.

"On Friday afternoon last a man named John Bull, aged about fifty-five, and living at South Willesborough, sustained a severe fracture of the thigh. He was at work in the excavation for the basement of Mr. Draper Fowler's new workshops in Middle Street, where machinery is to be placed. The spot where he was standing was the site of an old quarry, and Mr. Fowler had had a shore placed to support the soil, with which it had been filled in, that was loose. During his absence for a brief period some

of the men removed the shore, the result being that about four tons of earth at the side fell into the excavation. About a ton fell upon the deceased, who was buried up to his neck. When released it was found that he was badly hurt, and some of his fellow-workmen seated him in a cart, a position in which he suffered acute pain. Sergeants Crampton and Highwood of the County constabulary, who have obtained certificates in the St. John Ambulance Class at Ashford, examined the poor fellow, and at once found that his thigh was fractured. They accordingly improvised splints, bandaged up the limb, and placed the man on a stretcher. He expressed a sense of relief from pain immediately, and when he was taken to the Cottage Hospital and attended by Mr. Coke, Surgeon, and afterwards by Mr. Wilkinson, those gentlemen said the temporary attention had been very well done. He is, we hear, going on very well at the institution mentioned."

It is very gratifying to find that the medical gentlemen of Ashford are able already to bear testimony to the practical utility of the St. John Ambulance Classes. More than one accident in outlying parishes has been attended to skilfully by policemen who have learned what to do in such cases through their instruction in the class, and on Friday last two sergeants of the force strapped up the fractured thigh of a poor man, who had received the injury when at his work, so well that the two Surgeons who administered permanent relief at the Cottage Hospital warmly praised the judgment and care with which the all-important temporary assistance had been afforded. Injudicious friends of the poor man were causing him great agony, through having placed him in their ignorance in a sitting posture in a cart; and in that position he would doubtless have been driven all the way to the hospital, if the two members of the class had been unable to ascertain that the limb was fractured, and had not known how to place him so as to cause him the least pain or risk of further injury. The work to which Mr. John Furley has devoted so much earnest energy is thus bearing good fruit.

THE following Cases are selected from the Report Book at the Police Station, Ashford, Kent, by Superintendent Noakes, Kent County Constabulary :—

(1) April 11th, 1879. A farmer was picked up in Great Chart Street, suffering from concussion of the brain, having been thrown from his cart. "Placed him on his back with head raised, loosened his clothing and sent for Doctor. Whilst waiting his arrival examined the patient and ascertained that no bones were broken,

darkened the room and applied cold water to the head. Mr. Thurston (Surgeon) arrived in three quarters-of-an-hour. Assisted in conveying patient to the Ashford Cottage Hospital."

(2) November 15th, 1879. "Met a farmer being conveyed to Ashford Cottage Hospital with broken leg caused by horse running away. Accompanied him to hospital, superintended his removal from the cart, and in the absence of a doctor reduced the fracture." These Cases were treated by Police Constable John Chantler.

(3) November 15th, 1879. "Simple fracture of thigh bone by the falling of earth whilst excavating for the foundation of building. Sergeants J. H. Highwood and Issac Crampton, finding the patient placed in a cart in sitting position, immediately took him from the cart, put him in a recumbent position, reduced the fracture by the application of improvised splints and bandages, and removed him on a stretcher to the Cottage Hospital."

(4) May 20th, 1881. A little girl was taken out of a pond at Smarden and she was supposed to be dead. Police Constable W. R. Avis arrived on the scene and "immediately adopted the Marshall Hall treatment and restored animation in about ten or fifteen minutes. When a doctor arrived the child was breathing freely and doing well."

(5) May 14th, 1881. A labourer working on the sea wall at Hythe was run over by a truck which caused a comminuted fracture of both legs. Police Constable J. Watson "stopped the bleeding by direct pressure until tourniquet was procured and applied. Conveyed the patient to the Ashford Cottage Hospital (distance 9 miles)."

This last case was also reported by a gentleman who witnessed the accident and who was so impressed by the necessity of being able to render "First Aid to the Injured," that on his return to London, he immediately joined the earliest available class being held at St. John's Gate.

ECKINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.

The Ambulance Report Book of the Eckington Colliery gives the following Cases :—

(1) November, 1880. Large lacerated wound in back.

(2) March 5th, 1881. Fractured base of skull.

(3) July 26th, 1881. Face burned by explosion of powder.

(4) September, 1881. Fractured thigh.

(5) October 10th, 1881. Fractured ribs and bruised shoulder.

The first of these Cases was treated by Stephen Morley, the second, third and fifth by W. Hallam, and the fourth by Fredk. Hardwick. Mr. West Jones, Surgeon of Eckington, reports of them as follows :—

(1) "This patient, although he subsequently succumbed to his injuries, was most comfortably removed and his sufferings were much alleviated."

(2) "Found this man comfortably settled in bed."

(3) "These burns were very well dressed with oiled lint."

(4) "Most satisfactorily put up with splints."

(5) "This was a very serious case of fractured ribs and wound of lung. Sent home very comfortably in the Litter with broad roller bandage round chest."

TIBSHELF COLLIERY.

The following Cases are reported from this Colliery and in each instance a doctor certified as to the efficient manner in which the patient was treated :—

(1) Wrist run over and artery divided. "Sent to Chesterfield Hospital without removal of improvised tourniquet."

(2) Ankle cut by a scythe. "Tourniquet applied to Femoral Artery and sent home."

(3) Run over by a railway waggon. "Tourniquet applied to Femoral Artery, and sent to Chesterfield Hospital without its being found necessary to alter the tourniquet."

In these Cases first aid was rendered by C. Church, C. Hall and J. Radford, certificated pupils of the local Ambulance Class.

Another Case is especially worthy of notice—

E. Ward, one of the Tibshelf Class, happened to be at Chesterfield a few weeks since when he saw a man being handled as if he were intoxicated. He thought there were symptoms of apoplexy and he took him into a shop and treated him accordingly. The unfortunate man was sent home and the doctor certified that he was suffering from an apopletic seizure.

Extract from letter of Mr. T. S. Ross, Lavender Hill, *September* 3, 1879.

"I heard the other day that another case occurred at Clapham Junction, where a man who had attended one of our classes of the S.J.A.A. proved himself useful. It happened, I believe, just after the last class, when a man had his hand jammed between

two carriages, rupturing an artery. Our class-man happened to be on the spot, and promptly, with the aid of a carriage door key, improvised a tourniquet, and bandaged up the arm so well, that on the patient's arrival at the Hospital, the Surgeon enquired who had done it, and stated that it had saved the man's life, who was out I believe in three weeks."

From London Papers, September, 1879.

"A leading surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital has reported that a few days ago a lad was brought in with his brachial artery completely severed, he having fallen through a glass roof. A policeman on duty had extemporised a tourniquet so successfully that the bleeding was completely arrested ; and when the temporary appliance was removed it recurred with such violence that the surgeon felt he could say neither more nor less than that probably the skill and promptitude of the policeman had saved the lad's life. On inquiry it was found that the constable had been a pupil in one of the Ambulance classes, which have been in progress for more than a year among the Metropolitan Police, and in which the members of the force have taken the warmest interest."

From the "Aberdeen Daily Free Press," November 26, 1879.

"Too much publicity cannot be given to the work of the St. John Ambulance Society. Only the other day, a casual student of this Society saved a man's life by knowing how to treat a broken artery, until medical assistance arrived."

From the "Lancet," November 29, 1879.

The great usefulness of the St. John Ambulance Association has been exemplified during the last week under the following circumstances :—"A wine merchant of Tunbridge Wells a few days ago was bottling off port wine, and, as is often the case, the neck of the bottle broke, inflicting a rather severe wound on the hand. Mr. S. Meager (who holds a certificate from the Ambulance Association) happened to be upon the spot, and at once attended to the wound, binding the hand up in a proper manner until the aid of a surgeon could be procured."

From the "North Metropolitan and Holloway and St. Pancras Press," April 3, 1880.

"I saw the other morning on the Waterloo-bridge Line an instance of how useful is the Ambulance instruction which the

St. John Ambulance Association has been giving in various parts of the kingdom lately. A man employed on the line let a sleeper fall upon his ankle and severely injured his leg. Immediately another workman who had been instructed in Ambulance work came up, examined the limb, told exactly what to do with it, helped to bind it up, and altogether made the man comfortable until a doctor could arrive. The value of the aid which this common workman afforded to his comrade in distress can only be appreciated by those who witnessed the gratitude of the suffering man."

From the "Kentish Mercury," March 13, 1880.

Amongst many others the following cases have occurred in which those who have passed through the classes have applied successfully the instruction imparted in rendering "first aid" to the injured :—

"Mr. Austen, engaged at the Galvanized Iron Works, Greenwich, arrested severe hœmorrhage from a severed radial artery until the arrival of medical aid, and probably saved his fellow-workman's life. Mr. Austen also splinted, to the entire satisfaction of the surgeon at the hospital where the patient was sent, by improvised means, a broken fore-arm."

"A little girl living at Blackheath put her hand through a pane of glass and cut tne artery in the palm. Her father, who had attended the Blackheath lectures, arrested the profuse bleeding which ensued by applying pressure to the brachial artery."

"Mr. Ernest Turnbull prevented a compound fracture by splinting with umbrellas and handkerchiefs the broken leg of a patient who had fallen on the asphalte in the Eltham Road."

"Mr. Sancto, lodge-keeper at the Paragon, Blackheath, saved the life of a road-mender by arresting the bleeding of an artery in the foot wounded by the point of a pickaxe."

Extract of letter from C. D. DAVIES, Esq., *Hon. Sec., Blackheath Centre, August* 8, 1880.

"One of the men here who attended Dr. Owen's course was unable to attend the examination, as he had the superintendence of a Sunday School treat. One of the children fell and broke his arm, and was successfully bandaged and splinted by our student. Jay, the doctor who examined the arm shortly after on the ground, said that he had neither seen nor heard of newspaper splints before, and that the fracture could not have been better put up."

From a well-known Member of the Blackheath Dramatic Club.

Yesterday (March 23, 1880) for the first time I had an opportunity of practically testing, in a small way, what use my Ambulance teaching was, and how I could apply it.

"I saw a poor fellow fall from a cart and strike his head upon it, in Billingsgate; he was dragged out of the road by a very rough mob of fellows. I elbowed my way through them, and found the man insensible and bleeding profusely. I at once raised him to a sitting position, and seriously thought of all I had learnt. I saw at once that in this case where so much blood was lost I must keep the head raised to prevent as much as possible the further flow; and then I remembered that air was the best styptic. I was in no hurry to bandage; some water was obtained with which I sprinkled his face, and when the bleeding had almost ceased, I applied an ordinary bandage, when a cab and a policeman took charge of the case.

"I sincerely feel that my teaching has not been thrown away, and I do assure you that it has awakened in me a sense of humanity, in trying to help in such cases, that heretofore I have never felt, and I believe simply because I had a feeling that I could not stand such sights, and I have written this because to you I am indebted for all I have learnt, and I am sure you will be glad at any rate that one of your friends has done a trifling service by it."

From the "Daily Chronicle," May 17, 1880.

"A branch of this Association has been established some time at Barnsley, and the usefulness of the knowledge obtained by the members was demonstrated early on Saturday morning, when a hawker, named Robert Smith, was found lying in the street, entirely prostrate, by a police-sergeant and a fellow-constable, bleeding from an ulcer in the leg. The former, Sergeant Senior, who passed the recent examination of the St. John Ambulance Association, skilfully adjusted a bandage, and the sufferer was removed to the hospital on the Ambulance litter, which is always in readiness at the police office. The sergeant was thus the means of saving Smith great pain, and probably also his life."

From Barnsley Papers, May, 1880.

"Two officers of the Barnsley police found a man named Robert Smith, lying in Wellington Street, literally bleeding to death from an ulcer in his leg. One of the officers, who was a successful candidate of the St. John Ambulance Association, bound up the wound, thereby saving the man's life."

From the "Durham North Star," March 13, 1880.

"On Sunday afternoon last, Surgeon-Major Hutton, late of the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles, attended, from the St. John Ambulance Association's head-quarters, to hold an examination of Ambulance pupils, composed of employés of the Darlington Forge Company, who have attended two courses of Ambulance lectures, given respectively by Dr. Jackson and Dr. Middlemiss. A slight thrill of Sabbatarian horror may be experienced by some of our readers at the idea of Ambulance lectures having been given, and Ambulance examinations held, on a Sunday. This is the only day on which it has been found these working men can meet for the purpose. The authorities, therefore, fixed the lectures for the first day of the week, justly feeling that the object, being the unmercenary one of imparting knowledge which might lead to the alleviation of suffering and perhaps the preservation of life, was as surely justifiable as the care given to the necessities of the ox or the ass fallen into a pit on the Sabbath Day. The examination was held at the Nestfield Club and Cocoa Palace. The nature of it was eminently practical, but one that need deter no pupil who has attended the course of lectures regularly; while the kind and pleasant manner of the Examiner soon put the men completely at their ease. He first gave the pupils triangular bandages, and asked them to show him, on each other, how they would apply these to supposed wounds of the chest and head, and also how they would use them as a broad arm-sling. These bandages were applied neatly and readily. Then the candidates were asked to demonstrate the mode of carrying an injured person without the aid of a stretcher—by the two-handed, three-handed, and four-handed methods. The class did this steadily and well, and it reminded one of the Queen's cushion of childhood days to see the pupils bearing their comrades—who seemed very resigned considering their 'injuries'—up and down the room. Much care had to be taken by the bearers to avoid bringing the 'injured' in collision with the gas chandeliers, which were supposed for the moment by the Examiner to be branches of a tree. One of the class was next asked to lie on the floor. 'This poor man,' said the Examiner, 'has broken his leg below the knee; attend to his injuries, put him properly into that stretcher, and carry him to the hospital, which we will say is two miles off.' Three of the men were told off to perform this duty. They put on the necessary splints and bandages to the broken limb, lifted the man into the stretcher, and carried him down the room. This stretcher drill was very carefully executed, and Surgeon-Major Hutton said he had never seen it better done. Another pupil was then supposed to be just fished out of the river, in a drowning condition, and some of

the class showed how they would proceed to resuscitate him by means of Marshall Hall's and by Sylvester's methods of artificial respiration. Then others were asked to show the methods of arresting hœmorrhage in the arm, leg, &c.; how they would treat a burn, and a man taken out of a drain insensible from sewer gas, pending the arrival of a medical man. The Examiner asked them to remember in all cases of accident that a doctor should at once be sent for. Pending his arrival, these 'First Aids to the Injured' should be given; and often they proved of very great value. The Examiner did not ask many questions on poisons, save one, a very pertinent and practical one—'What would you do if you accidentally swallowed a dose of some liniment, that was intended only to be rubbed on your back?' Many other questions of a practical nature, bearing on the subjects of the Ambulance lectures were asked, and elicited ready answers from the class.

"Surgeon-Major Hutton then gave a short address, saying that the ready manner in which all his questions had been answered showed that they had been very carefully prepared by their instructors, Drs. Jackson and Middlemiss. He then asked, 'What is the use of this knowledge to you?' 'How are you to be the better men for this instruction?' He could not answer these questions better than by showing them how Ambulance pupils had rendered valuable aid, and by showing them the great need of such help by reason of the frequency of accidents. An instance was given where a pitman in Derbyshire had saved a fellow-worker's life by stopping the bleeding of the main artery of his leg that had been torn off by machinery. Other instances were related. The press teemed with accounts of accidents. Seven men only yesterday were injured at Stephenson's works in Newcastle, and accidents occurred every day. How great then was the need for knowledge of 'First Aids to the Injured.' He had often been called to accidents, and had to perform operations in many parts of the world—Canada, Cape Town, and in other quarters—without any aid. What would he not have given for such as they were now able to give. Willing hands there were, but their want of knowledge made them useless. He asked them to keep up their knowledge by looking over their Ambulance Manuals, and practising the practical part of the instructions during spare hours, and urged them to present themselves for re-examination at the end of twelve months, and for a second re-examination at the end of another twelve months. The St. John Ambulance Association encouraged these re-examinations in order to stimulate those who had received certificates to keep up the knowledge they had obtained. These examinations were much less severe than the one they had just undergone. Pupils who passed both these re-examinations are allowed by the Association

to purchase a small bronze, silver, or gold medallion. The stretcher drill was very important, as a few facts would show them. The Liverpool Docks were seven miles long, and serious accidents frequently occurred amongst the thousands of workmen employed therein. The Great Northern Hospital is built in the centre of the docks. During the fourteen days preceding an Ambulance examination recently held at Liverpool by him (Surgeon-Major Hutton) no less than fourteen cases of compound fracture had been admitted into the wards of the hospital, some of them having been carried a distance of two or three miles. How necessary it was then that such suffering should not be increased by unskilful handling or unnecessary jolting on the way to the hospital. Nothing could show more clearly the value of the stretcher drill. Surgeon-Major Hutton then thanked them for the pleasure he had had in examining so intelligent a class, and closed his address by saying 'that to assist a comrade in distress not only gave a man more self-respect, but it made him a better man, a better father, brother or son, and a better citizen.'

"A few visitors were present during the examination, and were much interested thereby. In many other towns large numbers of visitors attend these examinations, and we hope when the next one is held in Darlington many ladies and gentlemen will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present. We are sure that by so doing they will feel the value of the St. John Ambulance movement much more, and will see how readily intelligent North country artisans can become very efficient First Aids to the Injured."

HEAD CONSTABLE'S OFFICE, BIRKENHEAD,

11*th June*, 1881.

DEAR MR. HUTTON,—I should have answered your letter before, only was waiting for Captain Waterhouse to put a notice of the examination in the papers, as he informed me he was about doing. I also sent him the striking illustration you will find on the other side, of the advantage of police training in "Aid to the Injured."

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. BARKER.

SURGEON-MAJOR HUTTON.

"P. C. J. Stockton was on duty in Chester Street, Birkenhead, at 12.30 a.m., and saw William A. Briggs, Queen's Hotel, Park Entrance, fall against some iron railings. The constable found that he had received a most severe scalp wound, and knew by the blood jetting out, that he had severed an artery. He at once

bandaged him with his pocket-handkerchief and brought him to the Central Police Station, where he properly bandaged him with a St. John's bandage, and then took him to the hospital. Dr. Rich, who received him, stated that had he not been bandaged, he would have bled to death."

COPY. SOUTHGATE,
1st June, 1881.

At 6.35 p.m. 28th ult. a horse and four-wheel trap, belonging to Mr. Edward Clark, The Roseary, Southgate, was standing outside the Railway Station, at Palmers Green, under the charge of James Barnes, of Southgate, when the horse suddenly bolted. Police Constable V 387 Frederick Stainslas (who was on duty at Chase Side, Southgate) in trying to stop it, was struck on the left leg by the near hind wheel, breaking the thigh bone. I sent immediately to two doctors, both were out (also sent the stretcher). When I arrived the bystanders had placed him on the stretcher, pillows being placed under the injured thigh which I immediately removed, then straightened the leg by the side of the other, and removed him to the station, a distance of about eighty yards.

I then found the part of the thigh bone that was broken. I placed a long handle broom on the outside of the leg, and a piece of wood on the inside, placed a bandage round the body, then round the upper part of the thigh, then one round the lower part close to the knee, and one round the ankle, then bound both legs together, placed him (with the stretcher) on an open landau, and conveyed him to Tottenham Hospital, where I received great praise from the Doctor and Nurses for the manner in which I put on the temporary splint and bandaged him up.

I may say on going to the hospital, I asked the constable if he was in any pain, on several occasions, he always replied, no he felt no pain at all. In fact he was quite cheerful all the way, talking and joking.

I am pleased to say he is doing very well.

I remain your humble servant,
(*Signed*) THOMAS EDWARD MABER,
Inspector, Southgate Station.

To G. Steet, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
130, *King Henry's Road, N.W.*

From the "Northern Evening Mail," September 15, 1881.

Accident at Messrs. Withy and Co.'s Ship-yard.

"A serious accident occurred this afternoon to a man named John Connor, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, living

in East Hartlepool, at Messrs. Withy and Company's Ship-yard in Middleton. It appears that Connor, with a number of other men, was lifting a plate when it suddenly fell, and dropping on the unfortunate fellow's wrist, cut his hand completely off. One of his fellow-workmen, luckily belonging to the St. John Ambulance Society, immediately applied a ligature which arrested the loss of blood, otherwise it was quite possible that the sufferer might have bled to death. Connor was conveyed to the hospital, and Dr. Gourley summoned, who, with the assistance of Dr. Benthall, the house surgeon, at once proceeded to amputate the arm just below the elbow. The man, who is a strong, stalwart fellow, is now progressing favourably."

From "South-Eastern Gazette," September 3, 1881.

"On Tuesday afternoon a waggon loaded with hop-pickers was proceeding up Stone-street, Maidstone, when a boy about twelve years of age, in attempting to get into the vehicle, fell to the ground, the wheel passing over him. Having been picked up, he was attended to by Mr. H. Brown and Mr. T. Grant, members of the St. John Ambulance Society, who found that one of his arms was broken. Mr. Brown promptly adjusted the fracture, put his arm in a sling, and sent the lad to the West Kent General Hospital."

The following evidence given at an inquest held on the body of a Mr. Grainger, a farmer, of Darlington, who bled to death for want of proper treatment, after meeting with a severe accident, will better than anything illustrate the necessity of "First Aid":—

The extract is from the "*Durham North Star*," of *September* 18, 1881.

"Dr. Middlemiss, Darlington, deposed that he was called between eight and nine o'clock to see deceased in the cattle market. He found him suffering from loss of blood, pulseless, and in a fainting condition. He was bleeding very much from a rupture of the main vessel of the leg, behind the knee, and had sustained a combined comminuted fracture of the thigh bone. Steps had been taken to stop the bleeding by tying a handkerchief *below* the wound. This would stop the veinous bleeding, but not the arterial, which could have been at once suppressed by tying something tightly *above* the wound. Deceased was standing against a post—the very position to induce bleeding—supported by two or three men, although straw could

have been procured in two minutes at the North-Eastern Hotel. He (witness) immediately sent for some straw, upon which he laid deceased, and properly attended to the wound. The deceased at this time was quite pulseless, and had every appearance of dying. In his (witness's) opinion, death would have taken place had he arrived two or three minutes later. The plan which had been adopted before his arrival for stopping the bleeding was one popular enough, but due entirely to the ignorance of people who had no knowledge of even the rudiments of anatomy. Had there been someone there with an ordinary knowledge of the course of the artery, there would have been a considerable chance of the deceased's life being saved. A pupil of the St. John Ambulance Association could at once have controlled the bleeding by taking the simple step of having the main vessel compressed at the proper place. By being allowed to stand for so long, deceased lost a very large quantity of blood, the excessive loss of which tended to cause his death. It could scarcely be credited that deceased should have been allowed to stand, when the terrible nature of his injuries were considered. The thigh bone was smashed into six pieces, and the bone of the leg looked as if it had been chopped from top to bottom with an axe. It seemed strange that with the many pupils of the St. John Ambulance Association in the town that no one should have thought of thus seeking aid. The officials at the Bank Top Station, not a minute's walk from the market, had most of them been instructed by the Association, and having been one of the examiners he could speak of the intelligence they and others in the town had shown, and yet they were never appealed to. He had called at the station that morning, and was told that the services of at least half-a-dozen men, fully instructed, could have been spared.

"The Coroner said that he had never been present at an inquest fraught with such lessons, and he hoped the representative of the *North Star*—the only reporter present—would give publicity to the valuable testimony of Dr. Middlemiss, upon the importance and the necessity for the proper appliance of the instruction given by the St. John Ambulance Association.

"The Jury found that deceased's death was due to the shock sustained by the accident, accelerated by the loss of blood, and expressed a wish that the *North Star* would give publicity to Dr. Middlemiss's remarks."

From the "Kentish Express and Ashford News," April, 1881.

Accident at the Railway Works.—"On Monday afternoon last an accident of a somewhat serious character occurred to a

workman named Yates. He was assisting in the moving of some trucks, and was caught between two of them and severely squeezed, the back of his head and his chin being both struck. He was at once conveyed to the Cottage Hospital by four members of the St. John Ambulance Association employed at the works. At first it was feared by the excessive flow of blood from the poor fellow's mouth that some of the ribs were broken and had penetrated the lungs; but it was ascertained that the hœmorrhage proceeded from an injury to the lower jaw. Under the care of Mr. Phelps he is doing remarkably well."

From the "Kent and Sussex Courier," July 22, 1881.

"*Sevenoaks.*—The benefits resulting from the work of this Society have been practically proved during the last few days. On Monday evening, Mr. J. Furley, accompanied by Mr. R. Cloake, Mr. A. Betchley, jun., and Mr. K. Hancock, removed Mr. J. Durrant from Chipstead Common, where he had been lying since his late severe accident (fractured skull), to Sevenoaks. Mr. David Reid, the Hon. Treasurer of the Local Centre of the Association, was also present. On the following evening the same party, with the addition of Mr. G. Meen, went to Sevenoaks Weald and removed Kingsford, the poor man who eight days before was so badly crushed by a waggon. They carried him from the first floor of his cottage, and thence to the Homesdale Cottage Hospital, Sevenoaks, where they did not leave until they had placed him in bed. We understand that Drs. Worship and Thompson, at whose wish their respective patients were thus removed, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the work was carried out. In both cases the 'Ashford Litter' was used—a simple two-wheeled stretcher with cover, built under the direction of Mr. J. Furley. The first trial was so successful that it is the intention of the Local Ambulance Committee to purchase one for public use."

Report, Head-quarters, City of London Police.

Snow Hill Station,
31*st October*, 1881.

"CASE."

6th October, 1880.—Alfred Harmar, aged 40, No. 1, Derby Road, Peter's Road, Kingsland Road, House Painter, while

cleaning a ceiling a No. 60, Queen Victoria Street, City, fell from a scaffold, and fractured both thigh bones.

City Police Constable 549 James Newton Rushton, put the injured limbs into splints, and took the man in a railway van to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Coates, who commended the constable for the manner in which he had treated the patient. The patient recovered.

ROBERT ALEXANDER TILLCOCK,
Chief Inspector.

A ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION DEMONSTRATION.

From the "Daily Chronicle," August 15, 1881.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

On Saturday some of the pupils of the St. John Ambulance Association, including soldiers, volunteers, police, and nurses, gave a demonstration of their skill in affording what is known as "first aid to the injured." The experiments took place in the International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, South Kensington, and were witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Central Executive Committee; Major Duncan, R.A., Deputy-chairman; Mr. John Furley, Director of Stores; General Burnaby, M.P., Surgeon-Major Baker and Surgeon Fenn, of the Grenadier Guards; Captain Gildea, Captain Harris, of the Buffs; Mr. Barrington Kennett, and many members of the Order of St. John. The Association was established in 1877 by the Duke of Manchester and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. The pupils comprise persons of all classes, and instruction is given to them by medical practitioners in the general structure and functions of the human frame, with special directions for treating fractures, burns, and scalds, the bites of animals, &c., also what to do in cases of poisoning, drowning, and hœmorrhage, together with the best method of lifting and carrying the sick. Nearly 30,000 certificates of proficiency have already been awarded to pupils of both sexes, and of every rank in life. In the experiments of Saturday some of the pupils, lying full length on the ground, were supposed to be wounded in different parts; while other pupils checked the imaginary flow of blood, applied bandages, and conveyed the

patients away to a supposed hospital, either on stretchers or by carrying them in their arms. The pupils administering the help were each allowed one triangular (Esmarch's) bandage only, and their business was to make use of whatever materials they could find at hand. For instance, in the case of soldiers and volunteers, bayonets and bayonet-sheaths, and even rifles were used as splints, and in the case of the police their truncheons were abstracted from their cases, and walking-sticks borrowed for the same purpose. Belts and other articles were used to secure the bandages. The demonstrations were conducted under the supervision of Dr. Crookshank, one of the most successful instructors of the Association.

Several nurses from the Kensington Infirmary, who have received instruction in a St. John Ambulance Class, having shown their skill in tending the wounded, pupils belonging to the police, the army, and the volunteer force entered into a little friendly competition of dexterity in rendering "first aid to the injured." In the commencing experiments the injuries were supposed to result from a railway accident. The method of lifting and carrying the injured and the use of the stretcher were exhibited. Then a squad of soldiers and another of volunteers tended two wounded men, suffering from an imaginary gun-shot wound in the right thigh, breaking the bone ; and squads of police and volunteers tended men with legs supposed to be broken below the knee, by a gunpowder explosion. This latter experiment was repeated, the police being the more expeditious at first, and the volunteers, roused to emulation, carrying off the palm in the other instance. The other cases tended were a right hand crushed by a machinery accident, and a left foot shot off, both accompanied by severe arterial bleeding ; and a man found in the street in a state of insensibility, with a severe wound on the head. In dealing with the left foot shot off,the military seemed to show more tact than their competitors, especially in conveying the patient on the stretcher, while a soldier upheld the shattered limb in an almost perpendicular position. The experiments concluded with an exhibition of the different ways in which a man may help a wounded comrade to reach home. Not only the "fireman's lift," but several other modes of carrying a sick or wounded man, as comfortably as possible to both parties, were performed. Of the experiments Dr. Sieveking, Mr. Cantlie, of Charing Cross Hospital, and Mr. Potter, of St. Thomas's Hospital, acted as judges, the umpire being Senor Landa, Chief of the Army Medical Department of Northern Spain; and the money prizes offered by the Association were awarded thus: a sovereign to the squad of Guards, as the first prize ; 10s. to the S division of police and the B squad of volunteers ; and 5s. to the T division of police and the A squad of volunteers.

Leader in "Daily Chronicle" of same date.

"The St. John Ambulance Association gave on Saturday a public illustration of the practical instruction which they are endeavouring to spread among all classes of the community. The knowledge of a few simple facts will enable anyone to save, in many cases, the lives of people who are injured by accident or on the field of battle. Nobody knows when he may not be placed in a situation in which such knowledge would enable him to save life, and the object of the Association is to make common property the simple rule which it involves. The occasion was utilised by organising a competition, which indulged the spectators with good examples of the services rendered by those who are possessed of the requisite instruction. The cases taken were those which might befal any inhabitant of the metropolis, who is, of course, dependent on the assistance which those who happen to be near can render him. If a man falls from a scaffolding, or is run over by an omnibus, a crowd gathers round him and one or two bewildered strangers pull him about for some minutes before anybody of a practical turn of mind interferes. In these few minutes life may be sacrificed by the pure ignorance and incapacity of ordinary men. Not one man in fifty knows how to bind up an arm or leg so as to avert death from arterial bleeding, or to restore animation to the apparently drowned. The requisite knowledge is exceedingly simple and easily acquired by a few practical examples. It is almost to be regretted that instruction in it is not made part of the national education. Besides being easily learned and of great practical value the subject is one which attracts the interest of those who are instructed in it. Nor would it in any way interfere with the more legitimate branches of education, being rather an exercise than a matter of study."

The following testifies the value attached to the movement by the Medical Profession :—

From the London Papers, March 31, 1879.

" A meeting of the Medical Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association was held at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at which many physicians and surgeons of eminence were present, and the following resolution was adopted :—' That this meeting recognises with satisfaction that the Central Committee spare no exertions to limit the instruction given to the Ambulance Classes to matters which enable the pupils to render *first aid* to injured persons, and does not interfere with the province of the medical profession, and further considers the instruction to have been

of eminent advantage to the public at large.' Dr. Sieveking, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen and Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, occupied the chair, and amongst those who attended were Drs. Barry, Cockroft, J. Astley Bloxam, Benton, A. E. Barker, Berkeley Hill, F. Eve, Haynes Walton, J. Cantlie, Herbert Page, F. de H. Hall, A. T. Norton, R. Farquharson, J. H. Casson, J. H. Waters, Crane Wharton, Major F. Duncan, R.A., Captain Perrott, &c."

From "The Times," June 6, 1881.

"We, the Surgeons connected with the Poplar Hospital, have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent work done by the St. John Ambulance Association. We have noticed that since the formation of classes at the docks for aid to the injured, the persons brought to the hospital suffering from accidents have been saved much pain before being admitted, owing to the preliminary treatment which they have received at the hands of members of the Association."

(Signed) { M. Brownfield,
F. M. Corner,
Thomas E. Bowkett.

The following cases are reported by V. Barrington Kennett, Esq., Chairman of Metropolitan Districts II and III :—

At the Skating Rink at Nice, Lady Borthwick was asked to go to the assistance of an American sailor, who was reported to have fallen down and broken his arm. Some persons amongst the crowd which collected, in their well meant but ignorant endeavours to assist the injured man, were only giving him additional pain, when Lady Borthwick came up and having upon examination found the wrist dislocated, carefully bound it up with a card case and a sailor's silk handkerchief, using a second handkerchief for a sling, and had the man sent to the nearest surgeon, in her carriage.

Miss S. Forster was staying at Down House, Andover, last summer, when a boy, who was cleaning a window, was very severely cut in the wrist owing to the window breaking. An artery had been severed, and the boy was bleeding profusely, in spite of the servants having tightly bound up his wrist. He was in fact in a fainting condition when Miss Forster happily came to his aid. She immediately tore up some old cloths, and bandaging the arm tightly above the elbow, succeeded in compressing the artery and stopping the flow of blood to the arm in the manner she learnt at our classes. She then made a triangular bandage

by dividing a table-napkin, and put the boy's arm in a sling, keeping the wrist raised. The bystanders were greatly astonished when they saw the bleeding stop, as they had protested against the steps she took. The boy's wrist healed; and if Miss Forster did not actually save him from bleeding to death, she certainly saved him from losing a large quantity of blood, which would have weakened his constitution, perhaps permanently.

These Ladies had both attended the S.J.A.A. Ambulance Classes.

THE following letter from a certificated pupil and generous supporter—Lady Brassey, the well-known and popular author of "A VOYAGE IN THE 'SUNBEAM'"—conveys an adequate idea of the sense of the value of the movement entertained by one who, from her own personal experience "*in many climes and countries*," has had ample opportunity of appreciating the necessity for general instruction in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured.

COPY.

NORMANHURST COURT, BATTLE,
October 17, 1881.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN PERROTT,—

Since writing yesterday it has occurred to me that as I sent each place reports and pamphlets with the pages, "Instructions for forming a Centre," turned down, they may very likely call meetings or write direct to you before they do to me. I have found my own small knowledge come in useful already on more than one occasion. In Scotland a man cut his hand between forefinger and thumb very badly with a sheet of corrugated iron, and I was able to stop the bleeding, which was profuse, and bind it up so that it healed very satisfactorily. Last week a little girl about five years old broke her arm, not completely through, but a partial fracture, so that it was much bent as well, quite round between elbow and wrist. I was able to tell them what was the matter, to prevent its being fomented with hot water, and being fidgetted about, and to suggest her being put on the bed with her arm laid quite straight on a pillow, and kept absolutely quiet till the doctor, who was only four miles off, arrived. He said it was quite right. The brave little woman bore the setting, which was very painful, owing to the bone being so bent, without a murmur. It was quite touching to see her. I heard to-day her patience brought it own reward, and that she is going on better even than could possibly have been hoped.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
(*Signed*) ANNIE BRASSEY.

Extract from letter from the Rev. Canon E. POPHAM MILES, M.D., one of the earliest and most zealous friends of the Association :—

"MONKWEARMOUTH VICARAGE, SUNDERLAND,
17*th October*, 1881.

MY DEAR MAJOR DUNCAN,

Here is a good case. During the storm on Friday a steam tramcar was overset at Roker, near the sea, and a boy about 15 years of age received a simple fracture of the femur. He was lifted into a house close by, and Mr. Swan, jun., who obtained the Certificate at our last Ambulance Class Examination in connection with our Monkwearmouth Dispensary, happening to be at hand, had the lad laid upon the table, and borrowing pieces of wood, antimacassors, &c., in short, any available thing that could be used for splints, cotton, or bandages, put the limb up so carefully and so scientifically that, on arriving at our Dispensary, the Resident Surgeon reported to me that a temporary set of the bone could not have been better completed by a medical man. The patient was at once placed in one of our beds, and is progressing favourably.

What adds to the interest of the case is, that whilst Mr. Swan was manipulating the limb the detached engine ran up the line abreast of our Dispensary, and returned to the scene of the accident with Dr. Chalmers, our Resident Surgeon, who arrived in time to assist in getting the boy placed on the engine, a small mattress being borrowed for the purpose at the house where the case was first received, and then the engine was once more run along to the Dispensary, carrying the patient under the personal care of the Surgeon and of the certificated ambulance pupil. Now what do you think of that ?

The crowning of all my work during forty-five years nearly in the Ministry of the Church of Christ has been helping to organize an association with your own special labours, and to instruct classes for the furtherance of the Ambulance movement. I have rejoiced in it. It is a real and solid work. May God greatly prosper your efforts throughout the country.

Yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) CHARLES POPHAM MILES."

Further particulars as to the formation of Centres, terms of Membership, syllabi of instruction, subscription forms, and details as to the work of the St. John Ambulance Association, can be obtained from the Chief Secretary,

St. John's Gate,

Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

October, 1882.

3c 3255